SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for whilestion wish to have rejected articles returned, hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWA.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Univer Passes and New York Associates Passe is at 31 to 32 Ann street. All information and deci-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Light from London on the Hawaiian Business.

We printed yesterday the despatch sent from London by Lord KIMBERLEY to the British Consul-General at Honolulu, and instructing the latter as to the position he was to take, in case British subjects should be implicated in the recent conspiracy against the Hawaiian republic. An inspection of this document shows it to be a facsimile of the despatch sent by Secretary GRESHAM to Minister WILLIS. Both despatches attempt to draw a distinction between "complicity" and "active participation;" that is to say, they dispute the right of the Hawaiian commonwealth to prescribe by its Constitution or by statute the definition and the penalty of treason; and they proceed to prohibit Hawaii from exercising the right essential to every independent State, namely, the right of trying rebels by court martial.

How are we to explain the fact that orders identical in substance and in words were sent almost simultaneously from Washington and London for the self-same purpose of crippling the Hawaiian Government in its means of self-defence, and of encouraging future pro-monarchist conspiracies by an assurance of impunity? Was the original despatch penned by Secretary GRESHAM, and was the text of it cabled by Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE to the British Foreign Office, whence a copy of it was transmitted to Honolulu ? Or was the despatch drawn up in the first instance in London, and cabled to Washington for submission to our Secretary of State, who hastened to approve and duplicate it? Or will Sir Julian Paunce-FOTE lay claim to the authorship of the precious document, by which two great powers jointly undertook to rob a young and feeble commonwealth of the right to shield itself against conspiracy?

It matters not which of these three explanations is accepted. The proof remains equally patent and incontrovertible that our State Department and the British Government planned to cooperate in the most intimate and zealous way to save foreign residents in Hawaii from the consequences of treasonable acts, to which they had been prompted by the verbal incentives which Mesars. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM had so liberally supplied. In view of the evidence brought to light by these identical despatches, it is no longer possible to doubt that our State Department and the British Foreign Office have been accomplices, and that England's representative at Washington has been the go-between throughout this deplorable Hawaiian business.

What was the price which Mr. CLEVELAND was to pay for British support in that infamous attempt to subvert the Hawaiian republic, which has ruined him in the esteem of all genuine Americans? The price was indicated by the message in which Conto Vancouver on one of the Hawaiian islands. It was clearly and unmistakably disclosed when the President let it be understood that he should veto the Senate bill making an appropriation for an American submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, should such a measure reach him; and when, accordingly, the bill was killed by Cuckoos in the dying House of Representatives.

Fortunately, Mr. CLEVELAND has been found out, and the intrigue by which he has attempted to further an iniquitous design at Honolulu, through the sacrifice of American interests, has proved abortive. We adhim as a squeezed orange; for the power has gone out of him, and on the third of December next he will have to meet the overseers and judges deputed by the American people to hold him to a stern account.

Naval Forces at Honolulu.

The departure of the British cruiser Nymphe from San Diego to Honolulu has

brought up a new subject for consideration. The Philadelphia, now in Hawaiian waters. will soon have to return for docking, as her former experience showed that it would not do to let her hull go a second time so long without clearing it of the marine growths. It is necessary, therefore, that she should be relieved. After the hauling over the coals, which the CLEVELAND Administration received in Congress and the country, for its former withdrawal of the Philadelphia from Hawaii without providing a substitute, it is safe to say that this will not be repeated. It is probable that the new flagship Olympia will be sent out to take the Philadelphia's place. Possibly the Bennington, now on her way to San Francisco for repairs, will also be sent.

One thing pretty safe to count upon is that, with a British cruiser now to be stationed at Honolulu, the experiment of leaving the port without an American war vessel will not again be tried.

The New War Ships.

The provision made for the increase of the navy in the bill which has just become a law is certainly most liberal. The new act carries a total appropriation of \$29,421,086, which, if we are not mistaken, is the largest made for the navy during the last twenty years and more. It is over \$4,000,000 heavier than last year's appropriation, and over \$7,300,000 heavier than that of the to the increase of the navy is several millions greater, we believe, than for any year in the la A quarter of a century.

"ne main part of the sum set apart for time increase goes, of course, as usual, to business by an attempt to win or hold the product in the face of the French article. the popular-

construction. But in spits of the fact that the charges thus incurred were heavy beyoud precedent, Congress has finally ordered two new sea-going coast-line battle ships, of about 10,000 tons displacement, at a max-Imum cost, without armament, of \$4,000,-000 each; six light-draught composite gunboats, of about 1,000 tons, to cost not over \$230,000 each, or \$1,380,000 for all; finally, three torpedo boats to cost not more than \$175,000 each.

The experience of the Indiana class of battle ships, of 10,288 tons displacement, suggests that they are likely to cost not more than \$3,500,000, if as much, for hull and machinery. But the armor and armament will call for about \$3,000,000 each additional, and other expenses for equipment, ammunition, and so on, will be incurred. It is therefore likely that, first and last, the additions to the fleet authorized in this bill will cost in the neighborhood of \$16,000, 000. It is true that only a very small frac tion of this sum is now voted; but that is because the next session will not need to carry as heavy a burden for naval increase as the last one, nor is more money required until the ships are begun

Taking the bill as it stands, though shorn of some admirable features which it originally possessed, we need not refrain from hearty praise of it. The six new gunboats will be most welcome and useful for foreign cruisng; the two ships of the line and the three torpedo boats form splendid contributions to the fleet; the addition of 1,000 men to the enlisted strength supplies an urgent need; and, altogether, in this branch of its work, Congress has done well.

The Cleveland Classification

The lawyers now engaged at Washington n upholding before the Supreme Court the Populist income tax are these gentlemen: The Hon. EDWARD B. WHITNEY of Con-

United States under the CLEVELAND Administration; Mr. JAMES C. CARTER of New York, and The Hon, RICHARD OLNEY of Massachu-

CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. The most important of these is Mr. OLNEY. He is the official representative of the In come Tax Administration, and the personal representative of the Executive who

first recommended to Congress the Populist scheme of inequity and iniquity as a tax wise, just, and easily borne." In the brief submitted to the Supreme Court by Mr. CLEVELAND's Attorney-General, there occurs incidentally this astonishing confession of the true character of the measure, which the Administration recommended to Congress, and which the Admin-

istration is now defending before the Supreme Court: "Congress has adopted as the minimum income for the purposes of taxation the limit of \$4,000. The limit may be said now to divide the upper from the lower middle class, financially speaking, in the larger cities; or to divide the middle class from the wealthy in

Classes in the United States! Classes for purposes of taxation! An upper middle class, a lower middle class in cities, and a middle class and a "wealthy" class in the country districts!

We thank thee, RICHARD OLNEY, for this distinct, if unconscious, revelation of CLEVE-LAND "Democracy!"

The Way Out of the Mud.

What is to be the fate of the Democratic party in the next few years? Although it still nominally retains the Executive, practically it is already driven out of power, discredited, degraded, an object of scorn to the country at large, and of sorrow to its friends. The contrast between the swelling hopes with which it entered into power two years ago and its present condition of pitiable weakness, is not pleasant to dwell upon. What is the way, if there is any way, out of division and disaster? To build any hope of immediate success upon the difficulties which may come upon the Republicans in gress was urged to permit the landing of a the next Congress on account of their British submarine cable from New Zealand inconveniently large majority, is not only premature but futile. The Republicans will have their troubles, and the silver question and the financial question in general are likely to give them a good many anxious hours; but the Democracy must have some stronger policy than a reliance upon the mistakes of their adversaries; and grievous and terrible, indeed, must the mistakes of the Republicans be before the country will forgive the commissions and the omissions of GROVER CLEVELAND and the Fifty-third Congress. How are the Democrats to get into marching order again ? How are they to revive discipline and restore confidence? They are maturally greatly disheartened now, and even if they were not, there would be good reason why they should be, for their deliberate breaking of their pledges will make it hard for the votvise the British Government now to drop ers to put much confidence in whatever new promises they may make. As long as Mr. CLEVELAND remains in office the party will be in danger of having to bear the responsibility of new outrages of his Administration abroad; and his policy of unreasoning and arbitrary selfishness will be continued at home. The 4th of March, 1897, will see him go out of office in much the same plight as the Fifty-third Congress was in on the 4th of March, 1895. For two years, then, not much can be expected of the party save that it should try to get into fighting shape again. And how is that to be done?

The Populistic or communistic tendency, which is one of the two or three causes of the downfall of the Democracy, is especially prevalent in the South. It now seems probable that at the next election the People's party, or some successor to its wild financial notions and paternalistic schemes, may make considerable gains in the South, and perhaps in the West. In fact, the Democracy is already divided, if by no tangible and admitted lines, into two camps, the genuine Democrats and the so-called Democrats whose beliefs are Populistic. Under the treacherous leadership of GROVER CLEVELAND the Democratic party has been carried into Populism, far enough to disgust the majority of the members, not yet far enough to satisfy the men who are saturated with Populistic and Socialistic teachings. It is well that the conflict should come and should be decided. There | it has been increased from seven to twelve can be no hope for the Democratic party so long as from the demagogism or the weakness of some of its leaders and its representatives, it is associated in the public mind with hostility to the accumulation of wealth. and is suspected of vague complicity with the crazy whimsies of charlatans and enemies of the national credit. The Populist element in the Democratic party must be converted or driven out. There is no excuso for the continued existence of the Democracy year before. Finally, the amount devoted if it is to violate its principles and traditions by being even more elastically paternal in its policy than the Republican party has ever dared to be. There is no hope for it if it is to descrive the distrust of all thrift and

skirts of every new party. Bad times have caused much political restlessness. Maniacal talk, financial and economic, has been listened to more eagerly in the last two years. At Homestead, at Chicago, at Brooklyn, there were glimpses of what the country would be if there should be any compromise or yielding to the forces of disorder and fanaticism against property; and these forces are but another manifestation of the spirit which has loaded the country with the income tax. The Democratic party must put down the Anarchists and the Populists. It must show that it is as American as ever, and patriotic at home and abroad. It must regain the confidence of the voters, by showing that it has regained its courage and revived its principles, that it is not Populist and not Clevelandist, but the real old Democratic party.

Danger to the Craig Colony.

A bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. KELSEY of Livingston county to remove the five managers of the CRAIG Enileptic Colony, and make places for twelve managers selected on another plan, is described by the Rochester Union and Adrertiser as a "disreputable scheme for looting that institution." The Post-Express, also of Hochester, opposes with equal intelligence and conviction the KELSEY bill.

Certainly there is no warrant for any change in the admirable Commission appointed by Governor FLOWER. This novel institution, designed to meet a very distinct and important requirement for the separate treatment of epileptics, has been established after great labor on the part of its originators. Governor Flower, in assisting them, was as intent solely upon its success as the physicians most instrumental in creating it. The present Board, headed by Dr. FREDERICK PETERSEN of this city, is politically non-partisan, scientifically qualinecticut, Assistant Attorney-General of the fled, and practically competent. It would be shameful to interfere with this institution, still on the threshold of its usefulness, in the manner proposed by Mr. KELSEY; and we trust that wisdom will assert itself setts, Attorney-General in Mr. GROVER among the Republican members sufficient for them to see that this is the fact.

About Bicycles.

The group of bills now in the Legislature affecting bicycles deserves attention. All must agree that the bicycle is no longer a toy. The wheelman has left the nursery He puts a machine whose potential speed is very great to continuous and practical on the public highway. He himself demanded that it should be classed legally among vehicles, with the common rights to the road; and the Legislature assented. The wheelmen stand on a par with horsemen. The use of the bicycle, therefore, is justly liable to whatever regulations wisdom and experience may prescribe, presupposing, of course, that both are founded on impartiality and a becoming love of sport.

In dealing with the bills now in the Legislature, wheelmen should understand that they cannot well grasp at the privileges allotted respectively to vehicles and pedestrians. In regard to the THOMPson bill, and, upon the same point, the Don-ALDSON bill, how can any wheelman say that bicycles should not be required to carry some means of warning people of their approach? In speed and noiselessness the wheelman is a ghost. Regarding the THOMPson bill, why should bicyclers not recognize the justice of restrictions upon their speed, in such places as towns or villages, similar to the restrictions on horsemen? moreover, should a party who has deemed himself fit to go upon a horse road and has carried his point, to the great dissatisfaction of horsemen, also insist upon the right to go upon footpaths when the roadway happens not to be of standard quality?

Then again there is a tremendous rush of hot blood in the head of the CLARE bill, to empower the Supervisors of Niagara county tax all bicycles in that county for the building of special paths for wheelmen along the carriage roads. If a third line of roadways is to be added to the saddle horse would also have to be heard from. A proposition to put bridle paths through Niagara county, and for that purpose to tax every Niagara horse, every one of which is constructively a saddle horse, would be apt to produce some pretty lively opposition. Objections to enforced taxation for bicycle paths rest on similar grounds. Moreover, special taxation of this sort is to be condemned on principle. If the Niagara county wheelmen are particularly anxious for a wheel path, the proper course would be to obtain an enabling act for the Supervisors to build one, if they approve of it, from voluntary contributions from wheelmen whose en

thusiasm prompts them to subscribe. A beautiful, truly good, and seriously valuable machine is the bicycle, despite the wretched hunchbacks it seems to cultivate, or the belittling fanaticism of many votaries for "century runs" and "annual mileage." All the more reason, therefore, why its sponsors should temper their pride in it with judgment, and endeavor at every point to harmonize its use with the natural and undiscriminating rules most agreeable to the community at large.

Combines.

One of the advantages of the syndicate system of doing business, whether the business be that of production or of exchange, is its tendency to cheapen the price of the article in which the syndicate deals, to make the selling price of goods lower than it was under the ordinary system. The great syndicates are able to economize in production, manufacture, or transfer. That is the good of them. We have had plenty of recent illustrations of the benefits they confer upon the consumer.

The two great syndicates organized in California since the beginning of last year, the wine syndicate and the fruit syndicate. have had an influence in the contrary direction. They have largely advanced the price of the articles in which they deal. Since the wine syndicate obtained control of almost all the wines produced in California. the price of the lower grade of California claret has been nearly doubled; cents per gallon, and there is a prospect of a further increase. The Fruit Exchange, the syndicate of fruit growers, had hardly got on its feet, a short time ago, when it decided to add fifteen cents a box to the previous price of the two better grades of navel oranges; and there is siready news that prices are again to be advanced all around for California fauits.

These Pacific coast syndicates do not seem to be so shrewd as those on this side of the mountains. The wine people believe that California

claret has become so popular in this part of the country that they can hold the market, though they put up the price of their

ity of the California claret is largely due to A QUESTION ABOUT AN ALLEGED its exceeding cheapness. If they take on too many airs, they will drive lots of the consumers of it back to the French side. In like manner, the fruit people, while raising the price of oranges, are so bold as to say that the Eastern markets cannot get along without the California fruit. They think that, as the Florida crop has been injured this year, we are at their mercy. It is a mistake. New York is not dependent upon either Florida or California for its OTABLEES.

The California wine and fruit syndicates have adopted a method the reverse of that of the long-headed and successful Eastern syndicates. It is poor policy for them.

The Republican party at Albany shows unmistakable signs of giving up the idea of New York as a Republican city, and ogreeing to let it run itself, no matter who is burt. Wisdom, though enforced, may still be wisdom,

The Ailsa, which bent the Britannia on Thursday, is 26 feet wide, or as wide as the Vigflant. She is 194 feet wider than the Britannia The old English type represented by the Genesta or the Galatea, which had only 15 feet beam to an 85-foot water line, seems to have been definitely discarded by the English builders. This makes the mystery all the more interesting, therefore, whether Designer Herreshoff, in the case of the yacht he is now building, has gone on increasing the beam, or whether he has agreed with the not uncommon idea that the Vigilant was a bit too wide, and that her spanking of the waves in a seaway was a serious handicap. Perhaps for that reason the straight series of broader beams embodied in the Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, and Vigilant is to be broken by a comparatively narrower boat. The Ailsa, it must be noticed, beat the Britannia in a fair wind, but without sea.

The understanding between Civil Service

Reform and Reform appears to be perfect.

When a Civil Service Reformer becomes just a

simple Reformer he can no more stand in his

own way than he can lift himself up by his waist-

band. Every Civil Service Reformer joined the STHONG non-partisan party as a Reformer, and all that is necessary to reform officeholders out of office without the hampering of Civil Service Reform is to pass a bill in Albany, and out they go. The Power of Removal bill was given lately to the Mayor to avoid the bother or the disappointment of trying to oust the heads of the various departments on charges. The Police Justices are a very experienced body of men, and we have not heard of any charges being preferred against them successfully. But the Reformers, the Committee of Seventy and the Chamber of Commerce leading the chorus, howl for a bill to remove the Police Jus-tices. The old Civil Service Reformers thought that they had drawn a fence of public purity and anti-politics around the employees of the Street Cleaning Department. But give us the PERCY bill, now say the Reformin order to establish beyond question the power of the Reform Street Commissioner to emove employees at his pleasure. A paralyzing argument for this has been found in the discovdepartment to discredit Col. WARING by neg-

ecting their own duties. Why not sweep out the Democratic gang from end to end? Turn out the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Constitution would be against it; but what is a little thing like the Constitution, or pledges, or professions among

friends of Reform? For the information of some of the good people of Elizabeth, including the Protestant sextons who propose to ring the church bells on St. PATRICK's Day, it may be well to refer to the fact that the church which the "gentleman" simself built in Dublin, and upon which he "put a steeple," is a Protestant church with Protestant bells, and that these same Protestant bells are rung resoundingly by Protestant hands in honor of the birthday of the old Saint. It may be also interesting to the peo-ple of Elizabeth to know that there are plenty of American, Irish, Scotch, and even English scholars who claim that PATRICIUS was a Protestant to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding the fact that he lived and died before the Reformation. Certainly others argue that the Protestants stole the Saint just as they stole his church, and that it was they, and not the Saint, who put the steeple on it. This narrows the controversy down to the compromise giving the church to the Catholica and the steeple to the Protestants. Under the circumstances the Protestants appear to present a more elevated and pointed argument in favor the present system, certainly the bicycle of their claims upon the Saint. But if the would have a forcible claim for it, although church and the steeple are solidly united in Dublin, why should the Protestants and the Catholics be hopelessly divided in Elizabeth?

Besides, St. PATRICK was born, not in Ireland, but in France, and every true American knows that France is in Yorktown; and, if it had not been for Yorktown, the people of Elizaboth might not now be citizens of the United States: and on Washington's Birthday they might have ceremonies similar to those which we have just witnessed on the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT EMMET.

Ring out the bells! The poor little church mouse may be shocked, but the big solid sexton need not trouble himself about the mouse.

We told recently of a preachers' intelligence office in Boston, where preachers out of a place can have their names entered on the reg istry, and where the deacons of a church can select the kind of preacher desired by them, after telling what wages they wish to pay. It seems that there is another business firm of a useful kind, by which original sermons are supplied to any preacher, at prices to suit the pur chaser. These two institutions ought to relieve their patrons of a great deal of trouble.

We fear that the State of Oregon will not be able to retain for the exclusive use of its own people the most attractive thing within its borders, the existence of which has just been revealed to the Oregonians and the rest of mankind. An explorer belonging to the United States Geological Survey has given an account of it, aiready printed in The Sun. It that along the Umpqua River, in western Oregon, there exists the wildest region on the American continent, with an area of 1,000 square miles, about which very little was known until Explorer GOODE entered it a few months ago. The wild game roams there undisturbed, as they have roamed for ages; and you can hunt there the mountain lion, the bear, the elk, the deer, the iynx, and other florce beasts, all of which abound in the unknown regions along the Umpqua. The rivers and brooks there are haunted by wild fowl and filled with trout or other kinds of fish. The trees there are of enormous size, and among them are hemlock, pine, and fir, all growing so closely together that there is hardly room for the dense undergrowth

of bushes. Enough said. What could be more tempting to the untamable sports of these Eastern States, who have hard work in finding real wild game of the larger kind, than this glorious region between the Cascade Range and the Pacific Ocean? Oh, for a gun and a day-nay, for an arsenal and a month—not in the Adirondacks or the Alleghanies, or the Bockies, or the mountains of Maine, but by the Umpqua!

If the Oregonians want to retain this noble region for their own exclusive entertainment, they had better try to secure the suppression of the report of the Geological Survey. But even that will not help them now, for THE SUN has given its readers a glimpse of the region and its game. We cannot promise the people of Oregon any peace when the summer comes. We cannot promise that hundreds of our Eastern sportsmen will not appear among them when the snew is off the ground and the lions and bears are looking for something good to eat. JOHNNIE you know what to get, and where to take it.

His Order. From the Chicago Record. Patron (in basement restaurant)—"Gimme pigs feet and a dish of mashed potatoge satra." Watter (specting the order through his hands)— "Trilby for one; Littis Billes on the sids."

Can a New York Editor Be Taken from His Home to San Francisco to Be Tried!

I rom the Brooklyn Engle. A Washington despatch to the Engle on Wednesday compelsed the first publication of the fact that the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was considering the indictment of the editor of THE NEW YORK BUN. Charles A. Dana, for criminal libel, and that the man who was the subject of the libel was Frank B. Noyes, Treasurer of the Evening Star newspaper of Washington and one of the directors of the Associated Press. Wednesday's despatch to this paper is confirmed by the news of to-day, which rays that not only has Mr. Dana been indicted, but that William M. Laffan, the publisher of THE SUN, has also been indicted on the same ground. The additional statement is made that the object of these indictments is to secure the trial of the defendants in the city of Washington, where Mr. Noyes lives, and not in the city of New York, where the defendants live and where their newspaper is published.

Some years ago Editor Dana was presented for alleged libel of Boss Shepherd of Washington on a complaint which originated in a police art in that city-the Police Justice being virtually a subject of Boss Shenherd, Justice Biatchford, then, we think, a United States Circuit Judge and afterward, es all know, a member of the United States Supreme Court, dismissed this whole business, although the ground which he took in doing so is, after the lapse of years, variously stated. One statement is that the Judge declared the constitutional rights of a citizen to trial by jury of the vicinage—that is by a jury of the community in which he lives or at least of the community where the alleged offence was committed-could not be overthrown by any proceeding initiating in a Justice's court, which was neither a court of record nor of responsibility, nor yet one in which the offence itself could be tried. Another statement is broader yet, and to the effect that the right of citizen criminally indicted to be tried by the jury where the alleged offence actually occurred cannot be impaired at all. Much depends upon which version of the action of Judge Blatchford is correct. A point has been raised that the Revised Statutes which treat the offence charged in this case do not apply to the courts of the District of Columbia. It is said, however, that Congress some time ago by declaratory act spe cifically made that portion of those statutes apply to the courts of the Federal district.

The Eagle has said that the offence alleged

against Messrs. Dana and Laifan was committed in New York city, where they live and where THE SUN, in which the libel complained of appeared, is published. A strained contention in some quarters is that the offence was also committed in Washington city, because THE SUS corporation sends copies of its papers to Washington, there to be sold. We are satisfied that every one of our readers will at once recognize New York as the place where the offence which is charged was committed, and that they will regard the theory of any other place as unjust fact, however tenable in law. What coutradicts fact should not be possible in law. The offence is a single one. As single as the offence really is and legally should be is the place of its commission. Otherwise there would be as many offences as there are places in which THE NEW YORK SUN is circulated, whether through the Post Office or by newsdealers. That would enable thousands of offences to be made out of one, or it would enable one offence to be committed in thousands of places. The nonsense of this is evident. The danger of putting it into or deducing it from law is manifest. The atrocious possibilities of equipping governmental power with such a weapon against journalism could not be exaggerated. The number of offenders would be made as many as the numbers of the offence or of the places where it was committed. Every newsdealer would be one of such offenders. Every man who loaned an issue of the paper obected to to another person would also be an offender. Every express company which carried one or more copies of the objectionable issue would be an offender as many times as the number of copies carried or the number of places to which they were carried. Federal Government, through its Post Office Department, could also be made such a multiplied offender, and the paradox would be presented, or could be, of the Government courts trying a Federal indictment broad enough in its intendment to make the Government itself an offender under the matter charged.

This is an extreme statement of the possibilities. It, however, logically follows from the assumption that an offence is committed somewhere else than in the place of its actual occur-The case is not against Washington newsdealers who sold THE SUN. They may sell copies at their risk, but the mitigating or extenuating or justifying circumstances in the would not seriously put them in peril with juries. The case involves an endeavor to make the place of the alleged occurrence of an offence different from the place of its actual occurrence, and to put the men charged with the offence on trial for it hundreds of miles away from the place of its actual occurrence. It is not a case such as that of Dr. Graves's was, who transmitted from Proviidence to a woman in Denver a poisoned liquid. which was received by her in Denver and which there caused her death. Her death was the offence. Denver was where it occurred. He was properly taken there and tried. THE SUN is published in New York. Its libels are commited there. There they should be inquired into. If a complainant against a newspaper, for in a criminal libel the injured individual is the real complainant, could drag the editors and publishers of such paper to trial to any place he preferred, he could destroy the advantages to which the defendants are entitled of trial by jury of the vicinage, and he could make justice impossible and injustice invincible.

The Eagle is an Associated Press newspaper THE SUN is a United Press newspaper. The Engle likes the Associated Press and wishes it. well. The Eagle is a friend of the Washington Stor and of Frank B. Noyes. It likes the Star, wishes it all prosperity, and respects and edmires Mr. Frank B. Noyes. Moreover, the Ea_nle believes that what THE NEW YORK SUN said about the Associated Press was wrong, and what it said about Mr. Frank B. Noyes was calumnious in the highest degree. Nevertheless, the rights and securities of law and the rights and interests of journalism are above personal preinterests of journalism are above personal prepossessions and private friendships, business interests, business rivalries, or business or personal antipathies. We do not believe that this proceeding in Washington against Messrs, Dana and Laffan will stand or ought to stand, and we hope that it will not stand.

The roply is not sufficient that a suit by Mr. Noyes against thom in New York city would be met by conditions favorable to The Stra and unjust to the Washington man and practically amounting to a denial of redress to the latter. This has not been proved. It should not be assumed. If it were shown by an actual proceeding, the fact would bring to Mr. Noyes all the vindication which he needs and to The Stra men all the blame which they would deserve in public opinion. We do not say that libel suits cannot be tried in Federal courts. When citizens of one State injure citizens of another State, the Federal courts give a right of redress: but there are Federal courts in New York city, where the slaged offense was committed, just as there are in Washington city, where the trial is sought to be taken. Mr. Noyes has a right to elect in New York State between the courts of the Commonwealth and the Federal courts for the trial of any civil action which he may bring or of any criminal section which the eriminal wrong alleged by him may cause to be brought. The matter is of the utmest importance to intercest which antweigh any lajury or any individuals involved, and it is one upon which the frequence of circumstances abould or would cause the Edgle to change.

The Indictment Against Mr. Dana. possessions and private friendships, business in-

The Indictment Against Mr. Dans. United States Marshal John H. McCarty noti-

fied Mr. Charles A. Dana yesterday that a warrant had been issued on an indistment found rant had been issued on an indictment found against him in Washington for alleged libel on complaint of F. R. Noves of that city. Mr. Dana went before United States Commissioner Shields accompanied by his contist, Elihu Root and Franklin Harriett, who asked for an examination down for Saturday. March Di. and said: "I discharge Mr. Dana in his own recognizance to appear at that time."

Mr. W. M. Laffan, who was jointly indicted with Mr. Dana, is at present out of town. Mr. Root said that if there was anything left of the charge by the time Mr. Laffan returned he would put in an appearance. NEGRO MELODIES.

Has the Negro Been Merely Imitative in

have been freed from slavery twice as

overwhelmingly in the majority of population; in Jamalea there are forty negroes

to one white, and in lisyti and San Domingo

the white element is insignificant. They have

had all political privileges and opportunities

of education, and in the Pritish Islands es-

They are

long as the American negroes.

entially European. New York, March 5.

AMERICAN WINE

Working Its Way Into Europe,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Apropos

f your article on California wines in THE SUN

of the 4th inst., which exactly hits the nail on

the head, I would say that I was instructed by

Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, as official

representative of his department in Europe, to

use my best endeavors to introduce the use of

California wines, fruit, and other products of

that State into northern Europe, and my en-

deavors have met with considerable success. I

necesseded in securing the gold medal for Cali-

fornia wines at the late exhibition at Antwerp.

though the tamples of same were not received

until two weeks after the jury of awards had

adjourned, but as a compliment the jury, which

was composed of the most noted wine experts in

Europe, reconvened, and, after thoroughly test-

cent the Terms Proposed. WASHINGTON, March 8.-It seems that we got TO THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one from London a bit of detailed information of who has had considerable opportunity of studying the negro in many different environments. Mr. Gresham's negotiations upon the Behrins Sen indemnity. The debate in Parliament on and also inclination to investigate his musical the refusal of Congress to ratify his bargain brought out the statement from Sir Edward genius, assumed or alleged, I would like to offer some facts in corroboration of the conviction Grev that "the original negotiations for the pay and conclusions of your correspondent A. B. W. ment of the individual claims were suspended in regard to the popular fallacy of negro melo-dies. I have lived some years in the Southern when the offer of payment of a lume sum was made," It further appeared that the right to States, and also in the West Indies, and have resume negotiations for the payment of individhad exceptional opportunity, through travel and in Lusiness, of becoming acquainted with the characteristics of the negroes of both regions. ual claims was made conditional upon the acceptance or rejection of the lump sum, and that, various islands of the Caribbean are accordingly, when the British Government beard thickly populated by negroes of the same racial Sir Julian Pauncefote to resume necotiation and tribal origin as the negroes of our own for settiing the claims one by one. Then Mr South, their ancestors having been brought Gresham was forced to admit that, while he was from the same districts of Africa, and maybe in ready to resume negotiations, the matter would the same ships. But they have lived among different environments and under different really have to be submitted to Congress, so that he could only express "his own deep regret and circumstances, which have made them to-day a that of President Cleveland at the unexpected very different people from the negroes of the position of affairs and the impossibility of pre-South. Vet the difference has, on its face, been all in favor of the West Indian negroes. They venting the unfortunate delay in dischi

THE BEHRING SEA DAMAGES.

The Reseas Why Congress Did Not Ac-

the international obligations of the United States respecting these claims." One point that suggests itself in these states ments is that, had not Mr. Gresbam assumed that Congress would ratify his bargain, perhap he might not be now in the position which causes him so much regret. And next it may be observed that Mr. Gresham, so far as the account of this debate in Parliament shows, had not mentioned the grounds on which his bargain had been rejected, but had simply re-iterated the obligations of the United States, with his regrets at the delay in settling them.

or education, and in the British Islands especially every endeavor of the white general tovernment has been in their interest. But they have lacked the influence of close contact with a large white population, and to-day the Southern negro, who has had to hussle for himself availant scenning olds, is immeasurably the anperior in every way of the West Indian negro who has had free swing and every opportunity of self-development. auperior in every way of the West Indian hegro who has had fees swing and every opportunity of self-development.

I put the matter first in this general way for its hearing on the general statement of A. H. W. that the negro is "incapable, it would seem, of apontaneous development in either science, industry, or art." And I would emphasize the point that I refer to negroes and not colored people of mixed blood. The infusion of white blood removes entirely the question of spontaneous development.

The West Indian negroes are not musical, even in a radimentary sense. They have no plantation dances, no plaintive negro melodies. They slay only the lugulations hymms they learn of the white missionary ministers, and rarely or never sing even these out of church. In their amusements the only music they have is the monotonous thumping of the gumba drum, the identical musical instrument their savage ancestors played in Africa and their reintives there use to-day, in the slavery days the whites on the plantations were so few that the negroes could not be influenced by them in any way. There was not a large white population, as in the South, to influence the blacks. The negroes never heard the songs of the white man, and therefore could not imitate them. But for more than sixty years the West Indian negro has been left to himself, to live in his own fashion, without even the presence of the white race in most regions. There has been every opportunity for the development of a whole school of negro melody music such as Dr. Dvorak discovered the negroes of the South have originated. But there has But chiefly noticeable is what relates to the fact that, while the merits and demerits of the individual claims were under consideration. Mr. Gresham proposed a lump sum of \$425,000 on an aggregate claim of \$542,169.26. It seems that through mortgages or in other ways the pecuniary interest of American citizens in those claims amounted, as was stated in Con-gress, to 8:190,000 out of the \$542,000. It was ex-pressly provided by the arbitrators at Paris that

question as to actual ownership of the vessela, and the control of the control of

was composed of the most noted wine experts in Europe, reconvened, and, after thoroughly testing the wines, they unanimously agreed they were fully entitled to this high award. The result of this has been the ordering of several carloads of these wines direct from California, and agencies have been opened in Brussels and Antwerp. At the present low price of California wines they can be sold lower than the same grade of European wines, and I feel assured that it is only a question of time when a very large trade will be developed for these goods in Europe. In the cities of Hamburg, and Bremen agencies have been established for the sale of California wines, and one of the proprietors of the Bremen house informed me they had already over 500 customers in Germany alone.

In Scandinavia and in Holland I met with considerable success in making known their merits, and in the city of Copenhagen and at Christiania, Norway, agencies have been established, and the demand is constantly increasing, and they are much preferred by many in these cold climates on account of their containing more alcoholic strength than French or German wines.

In the United Kingdom a large trade is being developed, and in nearly all the test hotels and restaurants California wines can be found on their bilisof fare. One large firm in London, whose senior pariner is a Baronet, has succeeded in creating a large demand for these excellent wines.

When in Russia, two years ago, I was surprised to find at all the principal hotels and restaurants wines made in the Crimea, which have almost entirely taken the place of the ordinary French and German wines. I could not help contrasting the difference in this respect between the Russian and the American people, as we seiden up ever see California wines on the minum of the surface of the ordinary French and German wines. I could not help contrasting the difference in this respect between the Russian and the American people, as we seekled up or the surface of the probably some of the higher grades.

If our

London School Questions.

To the Entres of The Sex-Sir: Judging from the following questions falsen from the exemination papers for first-year pupil teachers in London board chonis, London needs a school reformer with a bine sound to colli examination papers:

penal to cold examination papers:

"Constat" the respiratory organs of the haddock and craylost as to both structure and action.

"Theories the similing apparatus of the sublet and compare with that of the sile worn.

"How she durks to take their food from the water?

"When the samed or fave labe worn.

"Ashly fooding in ability hatmore weight more than the same also would be the equator. Would it wish the period action in the water?

"Ashly fooding in ability hatmore weight more than the same also would at the equator. Would it wish the period also work as the same and so and a three parts for your answer, and also for the entry of the period and a superiod the siliest and orariest set of question desired in the siliest and oraries and a body of educators. I teachers had over came from a body of educators to the the simuriest school interest in lineau the paradem of section, teachers, could make a examination for cicionators reaching for licinden body! schools if they were engled to answer has set of Wersallo Praper.

Thurber's Unnecessary Precaution, I rom the Affinate Constitution.

Wassesson, March 5 - "What do I wont with a gun!" said the President to the genial and over-watching Thurber this morning as the private serve-tary suggested that his breech loader was not abound. can't bill anything. This stuff the newspopers have printed about my killing ducks in great numbers is laughable. Treelous few ducks I have ever killed. is integrated to them, but my friend Lyons and the other fellows who have been with me gave me credit for their merkamenship. No. I don't need a gon," the President continued as he wasked up the

From the Cincinnati Tribune. "It seems," saily mused the periage stamp that had been bought at the corner drug store, "that I am serves from piller to post."

There has been every opportunity for the develonment of a whole school of negro melody music such as Dr. Dvorak discovered the negroes of the South have originated. But there has been no such development. Outside of the little of the white man's music he has learned the West Indian negro is as unmusical a being as one could imagine.

These facts have convinced me that the negro's musical faculty is wholly imitative. When he hears no music to imitate he is not musical, and thorough research would doubtless bear out A. B. W.'s statement that every negro melody or plantation dance could be traced to a Scotch, French, or Italian source.

But most people lose sight of the fact that the alleged negro melodies and songs were mostly written by white negro minstrels, and are not characteristic negro sougs at all. The negro knew nothing of them until after they had been sung by thousands of white folks. Perhaps all the most popular of such songs could be traced to their authorship in Stephen C. Foster.

But the point still remains that it is exasperating to have foreign musicians come here and processin their discovery of the "dawn of national American music" in the crude efforts of plantation negroes to reader melodies essentially European.

New York, March 5.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Sardou is now busy with another play of the French revolutionary paried. It is called "Louis XVII.," and is based on the story of one of the persons who claims to be the bauphin, son of Louis XVI. For two years the plan of making the church ab-

For two years the plan of making the church ab-solutely free to all worshippers has been tried at 85. G.orge's Roman Catholt's Cathedral, Southwark, Lon-don. The Bishop reports that the first year the vol-untary contributions fell only \$500 below the former receipts, while the number of worshippers increased by 304. Last year there was a further increase of 155 each Sunday, with a reduction of the deficiency M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who as avocat and Pro-

cureur-to-neral prosecuted Louise Michel, Gen. Bou-langer, Bayschol, and Gabrielle Boupard (the mur-derer whose defence was hypnotism), and who during the Benlauger trial was accused of communicating official documents to the press, has got into hot water again. He began life as a journalist, and has written under different pseudoarines a great many rather racy nivels. Two years ago be was made a Judge, but in solte of that has been a regular contributor to Le Matin. An interpollation on his conduct in the Chamber of Deputies led the Minister of Justice to declare that he would see that the Judges should no longer be guilty of such indiscretion.

Lord Action when

Lord Acton, who was recently appointed regins professor of history at Cambridge, in succession to fir J. R. Seeley, has I ad a strange education for an Englishman. He is a catholic, was brought up by the Jesuits, and affergraft studies with the Jesuits, and afterward studied with Dr. Pollinger at Munch, but he never studied or rassed an examina-tion at cities an English or a foreign university. He is the first Catholic who has been appointed to a his-tory professorable in England since the Reformation. He has the reputation of Leinz a very learned man, bothle with mix have been chiefly thesiogical, in defence of the ctal Catholic movement. Level Actor's family has had α curtous history. His granafather, descended from a younger branch of an English Baron ta family, settled in Naples, where he breams of the layers of Queen Caroline, was concerned in the episode that amirches Nelson's fame, and on the restoration of the Bourbons, as Prime Minister, directed the campaign of bloody reprisals flust have made his name and that of Cardinal Ruffe infamous. One of his uncles was Cardinal Action, who was one of the prime movers in reorganizing the Catholic Church in England. Three other uncles, who were officers in the Neapolitan may in 1880, are now Italian Admirats in

Keep un that rasping cough at the peril of breaking down your longs and inrest; rather let the afflicted numericality resert to Dr. D. Jayne's Experiorant, watch three aid complete and colds and ampliorales as an image complaints and thront-sits. — Jake.